THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1831. NO. 38.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood—all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

PORCELAIN TEETH,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT, determined to devote himself to his profession, has furnished his room in such a manner as to enable him to discharge his duties faithfully, and to contribute as much as possible to the comfort of his patients.—Persons requiring his professional services, will please call at his room. Having acquired the art of manufacturing Porcelain Teeth in the best manner, he is ready to supply such as prefer them.—On his late visit to the eastern cities, he procured a superior assortment of Natural Teeth, as well as materials for making Artificial ones. Jan 7.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze and Or Moulu, Astral and Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

European & American Agency;
More particularly with Great Britian and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a TWELFTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh in November, 1831.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Iraly, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. Also, three lots in the town of Albion, in the State of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa. for sale low.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 17, 1830.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market'

May 4, 1830.—tf

T. Livingston & C. A. Alexander,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE NO. 82 LIBERTY STREET.—

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19—3mo.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1830.*

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts---a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.---tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830--tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, } PRINTING,
Medium, Royal, Demy, }
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16---tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1		Scioto,	*per cent.* 3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1		Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton,	- 2		Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville,	- 2		Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming,	- 2		Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

BUNYAN'S HOLY WAR, *New Edition.*—Just published by JOHN I. KAY & Co. and for sale at their Bookstore, 95 Market street, The Holy War made by King Shaddai upon Diabolus, to regain the Metropolis of the World. By John Bunyan, author of Pilgrim's Progress, &c. With explanatory notes, by the Rev. G. Binder.

January 4---w4t

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,

Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.---tf.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.

December 14, 1830.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.---150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18---tf.

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY
At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny-town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

December 17, 1830--3mo.

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE subscribers, at the suggestion of many of their friends, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will, in the course of a short time, open *a Circulating Library, to consist of two thousand volumes!!*

The collection will embrace the most popular works on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, the Arts and Sciences, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Miscellaneous, &c. &c. All the new publications of an interesting character, that may from time to time issue from the press, will be received into the library at the earliest period, arrangements having been made to have them sent on with despatch.

From their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, the subscribers feel assured they will be able to present to the citizens of Pittsburgh, a library entitled to their patronage and notice,—having appointed a person, whose duty it will be to send them on every popular work worthy of perusal; and as the expenses attending the purchase and carrying on of such an institution will be great, they call upon a liberal public to support them in the measure.

N. B.—A convenient and central room will be obtained for the purpose.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers.*

TERMS.

Subscribers to pay five dollars for a year; three dollars for six months; two dollars for three months. Subscriptions received at the Bookstores of John I. Kay & Co. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and Johnston & Stockton. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf

A FARMER WANTED.—A man with a family, capable of assisting, will be preferred.—None need apply without being well recommended. Apply to the editor of the Gazette.

December 24,—1m.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830---1y.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

CAST SHEET LEAD,
Not Rolled—A new article in Pittsburgh.

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed an apparatus for casting SHEET LEAD, of four feet wide, and of any length required; a superior article for covering roofs or gutters, making Hatters' Plank Kettles—Salt Pans, &c. &c. Has on hand, and prepared to set up, Water Closets, Force and Hand Pumps, Fixture Wash Stands, Hydrants, laying of Iron and Lead Pipes, covering roofs or gutters with Lead, Copper, or Tin. Orders carefully attended to. Shop opposite BLACKSTOCK, BELL, & Co's Cotton Factory, Allegheny-Town.

November 30, 1830.—3mo.

COPARTNERSHIP.--The subscribers have associated themselves in the Iron business, at Z. Packard's rolling mill, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and will transact business under the firm of PACKARD & ESTEP. They have on hand Hoop, Sheet, and Firebed Iron; Juniata Nails; Hammered Shovels and Spades; Straw Cutters; Steel Plate Hoes and Shovels--superior articles, all warranted. ☞Any orders from their friends will be promptly executed, on the most accommodating terms.

Z. PACKARD,
Jan 11---1mo. EPH'M ESTEP.

LOOK HERE.

THE subscribers having declined business in this city, their books and papers are left at the store of S. Baird & Co. No. 106 Wood street, for settlement. All persons indebted to us are requested to call with them promptly, and settle their accounts; or they will otherwise be collected by the most summary process.

H. ALEXANDER & CO.

January 21, 1831--2mo

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that *James Miller*, of Deer township, Storekeeper, has this day executed to us an assignment of all his estate—real personal, and mixed—in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors who shall, within ninety days from this date, execute a release of all their demands. The release and assignment may be seen at the house of Mahlon Rogers, corner of Grant and Third streets.—*January* 18, 1831.

MAHLON ROGERS,
JOHN B. WARDEN,

Pittsburgh, January 21---tf.

WHEREAS WILLIAM BOYLE, from Scotland, pledged a silver watch, in Philadelphia, in June, 1829, and afterwards authorised the subscriber to redeem it, which he did above a year ago. Notice is therefore now given, to said William Boyle, to come forward, within 2 weeks from this date, and pay the amount due to the subscriber, and take the watch; otherwise it will be sold at public outcry, at the Court House, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER YOUNG.

Jan. 21—3t*.

INFORMATION is wanted of LEVI STEEL, a boot and shoemaker by trade, who removed, with his family, from Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, several years since, to Brownsville, Pa.—from thence to Pittsburgh, in the year 1823 or '24; since which time I have had no *certain* information respecting him. The last intelligence I had of him was about a year ago, when I was informed, by a letter from a gentleman in Pittsburgh, that he had removed from a small village near that city, to Cincinnati.—If this notice should meet his eye, he may learn from it, that his mother is still living, and would be very happy to receive a letter *from him;* and further, that he may hear of something much to his advantage, by writing to her *immediately*. Direct to

MARTHA STEEL,

Care of Wm. Bayly, Bookseller, corner of Gay and Market streets, Baltimore, M'd.

P. S.—If the above notice should be read by any person having knowledge of the said Levi Steel's present residence and circumstances, it is hoped they will communicate information as above.

☞Editors in Cincinnati will do an act of kindness by giving the above one insertion in their respective papers. January 21, 1831.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE new and splendid Steam Boat, LOUISVILLE, N. Gray, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by

ALLEN & GRANT.

January 18, 1831---tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER-MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.

G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.

November 23---wtf

TO LET, on the terrace, in Allegheny town, a good TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, next door to Mr. Lewis Peterson's. The situation is pleasant, and the neighborhood genteel; it is within three minutes' walk of the bridge. Apply to the subscriber, opposite M'Donald's Exchange, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. H. PALMER.

January 25, 1831.—tf

BOWEN'S ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831---tf

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the 18th day of March next ensuing, on the premises of Andrew Wall, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, deceased—a moiety of his real estate, containing from one hundred to one hundred and twenty acres of first rate upland, about sixty acres of which are cleared and under good fence; ten or twelve acres partly cleared; the remainder first rate timber land. The whole tract lies well for ploughing. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see the premises previous to the day of sale. Immediate possession, with an indisputable title, will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on his or their complying with the terms of sale, which will be made known by the subscribers on the day of sale.

JACOB F. WALL, } *Exec'rs.*
GARRET WALL, }

January 14, 1831.—6w.

JOURNAL of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
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☞*COOKSTOWN COTTON FACTORY* ☜
FOR SALE.

HAVING got so advanced in life, as to wish to decline business, I offer For Sale my COTTON AND WOOLLEN FACTORY.—The Factory is moved by a never failing stream of water, situated in a fine part of our country, near Cookstown, on the Monongahela. The buildings and machinery are all in good order. It is a very desirable situation for an enterprising individual or a small Company, as there are many advantages to be brought into action by a person suitable to carry on the business. The terms of sale will be made very low and easy. For more particular inquiry, reference may be made to my son, J. C. DOWNER, living near the lower locks, Allegheny-town, or to the subscriber at Cookstown.

Nov. 12,—3mow. JOSEPH DOWNER.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY, by a Lady; 2nd edition.—*The Young Lady's Book;* a Manual of elegant recreations, and pursuits; elegantly bound in crimson silk, and embellished with several hundred engravings.—*Hinton's History and Topography of the United States;* No. 2—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO. Corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh,

January 18, 1831---2t.

REASONS for being Members of the Roman Catholic Church, for sale by John I. Kay & Co. No 95 Market street, and at the Bookstores of Henry Holdship & Son, Hogan & Co., Johnston & Stockton, and of Luke Loomis,

December 24.—w6t.

POETRY.

We seldom see better poetry than the following lines on Childhood, contained in Mrs. Anna Maria Well's collection of poems.—*Mass. Jour.*

CHILDHOOD.

Gray morning o'er the mountain peers;
To heaven the stars are gliding back,
Ere yet the 'prying eye of day'
Shall mark their noiseless track.—
There's not a sound in doors or out:
The very birds are yet asleep;
The field flowers open silently;
The breeze just whispers and goes by;
And mountain-buds, that steep
Their perfume in the dews of night,
Lie coldly in the lingering light.

A shout!—The spell is broken up—
The cottage echoes with the sound—
The voice of glad surprise and mirth,—
'Tis heard by all around:—
The frolic voice of childhood free!
My own delighted, laughing boy!
Just waking with the new-born day,
The voice of rapture must have way,
His heart is full with joy;
And on his lone couch as he lies,
He sings to tell his esctacies!

He sings aloud—a medley mass
Of nursery rhyme, and infant lore,—
No matter what the glorious theme,
He sings it o'er and o'er:—
He recks not, he, of such as may
These clamorous sounds annoy,
Who, half awakened, catch the strain,
And, murmuring, turn to rest again;—
He thinks of nought but joy:—
Of grief and pain his heart is free,
And earth and sky are fair to see!

Who would not be a little child,
Ere yet the shade of earthly care
Hath fallen upon his happy heart,
And chased the sunshine there?
With wisdom's light, with fancy's fire,
Hereafter let thy bosom glow;
But holy childhood's blessed smile,
Oh, let it linger yet a while
Upon thy cherub brow!
Shout on, my boy! yet undefiled,
Pour out thy happy heart, my child!

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

REPORT ON MANUFACTURES.

CONCLUDED.

There is another rule laid down by the President which the Committee have thought proper to examine, it is contained in the expression that "objects of national importance alone ought to be protected." The Committee will not here enter into a discussion of the question whether Congress may not protect objects *local* in character. The States, in their original independence before the adoption of the Constitution, could have used the power of imposing duties on imports for the express purpose of protecting *local objects*, according to the doctrine entertained by the President, in which the Committee fully concur. The several States no longer possess that power. Where is it? Where has it fled? On what shelf is it laid? The Government of the Union possesses it, or it has become "extinct." If an object *did* present itself, purely local in its character, and its protection was demanded by the prosperity and happiness of a single State, and this could be *best* done, or done *only*, by the delegated power from the States to impose duties on imports, it should be well considered, before Congress rejected a proposition for that purpose. The discussion of this subject, at this time, is not intended. It may, however, be intimated, that it is the duty of the General Government to protect every state, county, and town, in the Union, from invasion. The Government of the Union is bound to protect every inch in our soil from a hostile bayonet. It has *equal* power to protect every finger of domestic industry against foreign competition. Let it be firmly exercised. It matters but little to real national independence, whether foreign guns or foreign labor conquers us. However this may be considered, it is fully believed by the Committee, that the present tariff, taken together, or in the minutest detail, is national in its character, although the language of the President may seem to imply, that, in this respect, it is defective. He has also told us, in his message, that "it is an infirmity of our nature, to mingle our interests and prejudices, with the operation of our reasoning powers, and attribute to the object of our likes and dislikes, qualities they do not possess, and effects they cannot produce;" that our deliberations on this interesting subject should be uninfluenced "by partisan conflicts," and should not be made subservient "to the short-sighted views of faction." The committee have a due regard both to the admonition and the sentiments expressed by the President, and they also entertain a most ardent hope, that our fellow citizens will keep a steady, searching eye on every movement of political ambition, in whatever quarter of our country it may appear. It may speak well and pleasantly to the public ear, in favor of a national protecting system, and yet, with a calm, fair, honest-looking countenance, scatter such mysterious, yet captivating doubts, as to the value of its different provisions, that "small minorities" may be taught how to form a "combination" to overthrow it.

What gives national importance to an object, or production of domestic industry? *How* is its national importance discovered? Whence derived—by what principle decided? Is it the *place* of production in the United States, that imparts to it the character of "*national* importance?" Must production be found in every narrow subdivision of the country? Must it, of necessity, be "*general, not local?*" Should the answer be in the affirmative, the concentrated wisdom of the nation would never provide a protecting tariff. Our various soils, our different climates, our diversified objects of industry, would present an impassable barrier against the adoption of any system of protection. The farmer who grows wheat, asks the aid of government to protect that article. He knows that Russia, Poland, the Barbary states, and France, may furnish, at times, wheat cheaper on the seaboard, than he can afford it. When he asks protection, an objection is made. Some portions of the Union do not produce wheat. Its production is not general. It must be rejected.—Butter and cheese are presented for protection. Our farmers can produce them in abundance. The Irish tenant, who subsists on the humblest fare that unfeeling oppression deals out, may furnish them *cheaper* than the cultivators of *our soil*. Yet it is discovered, that *portions* of our extended country are unable to produce butter and cheese.—They cannot be protected. They are "*local*," and not *general*.

Iron is named. This is indispensable in peace and war. It may, perhaps, be for a time, furnished by boors and serfs, laboring under the command of Russian and Swedish nobility, a little cheaper, than the Pennsylvania and New Jersey forgemen can produce it, and live as independent citizens ought to live in a free country. But iron is a "*local* object, not general." It must be rejected.

Hemp is named, an article so valuable to the independence of all branches of the navigation of our country. The strong arm of protection holds foreign navigation away from our domestic trade. It should unfurl American canvass with delight. It should also be well kept in mind, that the great body of American consumers of foreign productions, sustain navigation, engaged in *foreign* commerce. The splendid ship that carries and brings, is still subordinate to the interests of those who buy and use, and pay for the cargo. The merchants on our seaboard may heap up wealth, build palaces, command the luxuries of life, but they must well keep in mind, that they all owe their prosperity to the strong arm of labor. They owe it to the daily toil of our yeomanry, whether engaged in subduing the summits of the Green Mountains, or cultivating the glens of the Allegheny. Let, then, the hemp of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, be protected. Let the people of those States have a share in the advantages of that policy, which they are willing to defend. If it has so *happened* that navigation engaged in our *foreign trade*, is suffering from foreign competition, it is owing to itself. All which it asked for protection was freely granted. When it had gained such an ascendancy, as it supposed would enable it to challenge foreign competition, it triumphantly told the Government, that protection was no longer wanted. Hence treaty after treaty has been concluded for reciprocal navigation.—This was urged by the advocates of free trade.—If now it is a little crippled, if other nations supply us with a little more navigation, it is a greater evil than if foreigners supplied us with a little more iron, or hemp, or sugar, or cotton, or woollens?—Must the great system of protection be abandoned, because navigation has been indulged in its wish, and has been *somewhat* disappointed? The advocates of free trade ought rather to rejoice that one interest is free from the fetters of protection.

If foreign nations can build ships cheaper than the people of the United States, why not cheerfully employ them? According to the doctrines of free trade, so much would be gained. But yet if navigation wants assistance, there is every reason to believe that the power which protected its infancy, if desired, will come cheerfully again to its support, in every way and by all means consistent with the general interests of the country. But hemp is a "*local*, not a *general*" production, and must, therefore, be rejected.

Sugar is proposed. It is an article of necessity, comfort, and luxury. It cannot be produced in Maine or Pennsylvania. Its production must be confined to the warm region of our country, where the great staples of other ports are uncongenial. But it must be rejected according to the rule. Its production is *local—not general*. The same may be said of cotton and wool, of every article named in the tariff. The greatest and most valuable production of domestic industry are more or less local in its origin—not general. Hence, if the rule is, that every portion of the country must alike contribute to the production of an article, which the constitution will allow to be protected, there never can be a protecting tariff at all; human wisdom could not devise one which would confer the least benefit on the country.

The rule that any particular object of domestic industry must possess "*national* importance," to entitle it to protection, may be safely adopted, if properly understood and applied. A broad view might be taken of the condition of the country, of its productions, of its various business, of its perpetually blending and mingling interests. We must see the mutual relations which exist between the narrowest sections of our country, and ascertain how widely and generally the various productions of domestic industry are distributed amongst the people. We should ascertain, for the practical purpose of legislation, what articles of domestic production, *great* or *small*, may be required for general use; what articles the people want; what their comfort and convenience demand; what articles are gathered up and distributed by the trade, business, and commerce of the country. The names of the articles may be humble—it may be broad cloths, wood screws, thimbles, bar iron, steam engines, or the fabrics of cotton. But, whatever its name, the right of protection must be considered with reference to the great principles before mentioned.

By these principles, it is believed, the present tariff can be fully sustained.

The President has advised Congress, that the tariff is considered, by almost all, as defective in many of its parts. Suppose this correct, it is proposed to inquire whether greater perfection can be attained. If so, how? The President has left Congress unadvised. The representatives of the people have recently, after their maturest deliberation, come to their best result. The details may be imperfect. As a system it "works well."—Those whose interests are involved, are generally satisfied. It is a subject of so much delicacy, that "it should be touched with the utmost caution."

The Committee must be fully convinced, that improvements can be made, or they cannot, with a proper respect to the "extended interests it involves," hazard an effort. Such is the "infirmity of our natures," that the enemies of the protecting system would rejoice to have the benefit of little "likes and dislikes," to aid them in their attacks. The President also expresses his opinion, that "the effects of the present tariff are doubtless overrated, both in its evils and advantages." The Committee are confident, that its *evils* are most unreasonably "over-rated." Its advantages are so manifest, that they have been, in the estimation of many, too greatly undervalued. The President advises us, that the decreased price of raw materials, manufactured articles, provisions, and lands, arises from a cause "deeper and more pervading than the tariff of the United States." He supposes "it may, in a measure, be attributable to the *increased value* of the precious metals."

The Committee are unable to say, how far this remark may apply to *other* countries. As applied to this country, it is clearly erroneous. Appreciation in any commodity, gold, silver, corn, or lumber, depends, in a great degree, on abundance or scarcity. If currency, whether composed of silver, gold, or bank notes, is plenty, the nominal price of all articles required for general consumption will rise, because the owners of currency must use it for profit. The greater the plenty, the more it will be used. In such case, less profit will satisfy. This cause enhances the price of every thing that currency purchases, for it must and will be employed. The precious metals are the base of our national currency. Our commercial operations are filled with them. Exchange on foreign nations was never lower; and if it *seems* to be against us, it is only because we have, *by law*, established a relative value between silver and gold, which the rest of the world will not adopt.

It cannot therefore be supposed that the "*reduced* price" of domestic productions is caused by "the increased value" of the precious metals. It is to be attributed to domestic competition, and to an addition to the great supply of the world; and that the advance of the price of cotton, and the steady support of "other agricultural products," is owing to the diversified employments encouraged by the protecting system. Had the precious metals "increased in value," the benefits of the tariff would have been far more *conspicuous*. Prices would have been lower still. The tendency of such opinions of the President, as to the cause of the low prices of domestic manufactures, is to excite prejudice against the protecting system; to render it, in the estimation of our fellow citizens, an object of little importance. The error of such opinions the Committee consider it their duty to expose.

The President has informed us, that "the best, as well as the fairest mode of determining whether, from any just considerations, a particular interest ought to receive protection, would be to submit the question singly for consideration. If, after due examination of its merits, unconnected with extraneous considerations—*such as a desire* to sustain a general system, or to *purchase support for a different interest*—it should enlist in its favor a majority of the representatives of the people, there can be but little danger of wrong or injury in adjusting the Tariff, with reference to its protective effect." The Committee pass over the caution against "extraneous considerations."—That will be duly appreciated by the representatives of the people. The suggestions of the President which relate to the *manner* in which a protecting Tariff should be formed, the Committee believe cannot be adopted. If such views had prevailed since the adoption of the Constitution, no Tariff for the protection of Domestic Industry would have existed. If they now prevail, in all the branches of the Government, the Tariff has no escape from total destruction.

The framers of our Constitution were equally distinguished for profound intelligence and the purest patriotism. In their great design to provide a Government for this Republic, which should promote and secure the various interests of every portion, did they adopt a single provision, but with open and avowed desire to make a general system! Did not every State present, in bold relief, its separate claims and interests? Was not each separate and distinct claim and interest presented by the different members of the Convention, and well considered by the whole? It was by uniting interests, great and small, scattered far and wide, that our system of Government was adopted.—Had "a particular interest" been submitted "singly" from some portion of the country, and that, *alone*, must have been regarded, the Convention must have dissolved without giving it a glance of notice. But the members of that august assembly did make mutual concessions and compromises, in order to establish a general system.

The President has advised Congress, that the power of protecting domestic industry by the aid of duties on imports, belongs to the General Government. This, all know, is secured by a Constitution, founded on liberal concession and compromise. The Committee believe that the protecting power may be exercised, without exposure to impeachment for motives, on the same principles as governed the Convention which framed and recommended our Constitution, and the people who ratified it. The application of this protecting power must be made by the representatives of the people. There is no other way by which it can be exercised. Then, how can this be done? How can it then be brought down, home, to business and bosom? If a blacksmith asks the Government of the Union to protect the manufacture of an axe, must this question be submitted "singly" for deliberation? Must a separate bill be introduced, and a vote of Congress taken? Shall abstract theory place the seal of silence on the lips of the blacksmith, and forbid him to say that he wishes the forge, the loom, the sugar plantation, also, to be protected? The consequences are too plain for extensive commentary. The great interests of the nation will hold generous communion among themselves. They will make common cause; they will make mutual concessions, compromises, and even sacrifices, to promote the general welfare, in imitation of the example set by the great founders of our Government. Different interests have a right to consult each other. They will do so. They must and will act in concert if they expect to exist. Mutual aid may be required by the civil interests of the country, as much as mutual assistance was once required from the different States at New-Orleans, or Plattsburgh. Statesmen who understood human nature must admit it. It is sanctioned by the purest examples of our country—of all countries. In the adjustment of the existing Tariff, it might be presumed by another branch of the Government, that Congress did its duty—that it did not improperly obtain support for different interests. It must still be kept in mind, that if the infirmity of our nature rendered it defective in its origin, an attempt at revision might add to its imperfection.

American manufacturers have had a long and arduous conflict with the popular, yet delusive doctrine, that additional duties for their protection are taxes on the consumer; and that every man who wears a coat pays the duty imposed into the pockets of the manufacturer. The Committee will not go into any train of reasoning to show its fallacy. They will merely advert to a few facts, and they congratulate the friends of the American System, that the memory of every man in the nation can furnish abundant evidence that in all cases where the material is found at home, and the protecting duty has been adequate, the domestic article becomes cheaper in price, and improved in quality. Cotton goods furnish a striking example of this truth, and every man who wears a cotton shirt knows it. The article of nails furnishes another proof, as is well known to every man who builds a house. The Committee might enumerate hundreds of articles, such as hats, caps, shoes, boots, and cheese, to sustain them—but they know it would be superfluous. The tax is not paid, because the articles are not imported. The duty secures the market to the home manufacturer, and domestic competition among the manufacturers reduces the cost to the lowest possible price, while, at the same time, it improves the quality. This is the plain truth of the matter; and it is now so well understood by the great mass of the nation, that the American System will not be surrendered nor abandoned, so long as the people elect their own rulers. It has taken deep root in our soil—the tree is flourishing, its branches have extended far and wide, and the people will frown indignantly upon every effort to wither its leaf, or to blast its fruit.

The President having, in the proper exercise of his duty, submitted to Congress his views of the tariff, and these having been referred to the Committee on manufactures, it became the Committee to give them a candid and respectful consideration. This they have endeavored to do. Being representatives of the people, they have no apology to make for the freedom with which the opinions of the Chief Magistrate, on this interesting and delicate subject, have been examined.

In framing the tariff, they believe that the acknowledged principles of the Constitution have been applied, as faithfully as "Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe," could have desired: that the present tariff, although it may be defective in parts, *is* adjusted on principles which those great statesmen approved. Had *they* been employed to consider its details, and adapt them to the present condition of our country, and the world and their united wisdom had been exerted, every one might have discovered "imperfection in many of its parts;" yet, as a system, *all* of them would, most cheerfully, have given it their powerful and hearty support. They understood the "infirmity of our nature" too well, to designate a *single* interest, and trust it to *single* consideration. They would have made all interests that required protection come forth together, stand side by side, and then provide a system, by which all could be mutually sustained.

The Committee are satisfied that the provisions of the existing tariff are national in their character; that no interest, which it has undertaken to protect, is "too minute;" that it contains no evidence of attempts "to force manufactures for which the country is not ripe," of sufficient importance to require revision; that "no comforts of life are taxed unnecessarily high," with a proper regard to revenue and protection; that the "low prices of manufactured articles" have not been caused by the "increased value of the precious metals," for the precious metals were never before so abundant and cheap in the United States; but, that the low prices of manufactured articles are caused, in a great degree, by the existing tariff, which has made the labor, skill, and enterprise, of our people add a vast supply for consumption to the stores of the world.

The Committee fully believe that the present general prosperity of the country is mainly to be attributed to the protecting system, and if our fellow citizens can retain full faith and confidence, that our Government will fully execute its repeated and solemn promises; that it will maintain the high assurance of support which our people have a right to demand from its dignity and honor, their prosperity will be daily and more rapidly promoted, and the resources of our country more and more amply developed.

The Committee repeat that they cannot concur in the opinion of the President, that in framing a protecting tariff, each interest should be presented "singly for deliberation," without any reference to a general system. By such a rule, it is believed, that no protecting system could ever have been adopted, and, by its influence, it is strongly apprehended, none can stand. The fears of the committee are the more explicitly declared, because enemies of the system have, in a manner that cannot be misunderstood, exposed their plan of operations. It is to present each object "singly" for deliberation, and conquer the whole system in detail.

The Committee have thus presented to the House their undisguised and undissembled opinions on the subject referred, "with the freedom and candor which they considered the occasion for their expression" required. They believe that the tariff, having been so recently revised, any attempt to change its provisions, at this time, would spread alarm among the great interests of our country, shake confidence in the plighted faith of government, destroy the supposed well-founded hopes of millions of our fellow citizens, reduce them to penury, and expose the whole country to the dangers of a "most selfish policy, which might be adopted by foreign nations."

The population of the state of New York is estimated at 1,934,388, and nearly equals that of the whole of the New England states united.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York American.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the way of Halifax, N. S. Falmouth dates of the 11th December, two days later than our previous ones from Liverpool, have been received. They tend to confirm the conclusions warranted by the last arrivals, that peace would be preserved in Europe. We wish the statement in the annexed extract, that the major part of the citizens of Antwerp, Brussels, and other cities of Flanders, desire a Prince of the House of Orange for their sovereign, may be true; for then there will be an easy mode of reconciling the quarrel between that country and Holland, and all pretence for the intervention of the Germanic diet would be removed by such an arrangement. We see nothing on the subject of the grain market.

FALMOUTH, (Eng.) Dec. 11.—The apprehensions which were last week entertained of a continental war have nearly subsided. It would appear that this alteration in public opinion throughout Europe, has been principally effected by a change of ministry in this country, and by their declaration of non-intervention and of their desire to preserve universal peace, which they made on their appointment. It cannot be concealed that considerable distrust of the Duke of Wellington's non-intervention policy was generally entertained throughout Europe. He was thought to manifest too strong a predilection for legitimacy—for the rights of the few, in preference to the rights of the many. Our foreign details are more than usually interesting.

The incendiary outrages which have been committed over so great a portion of the country, have for the most part ceased, on the strict enforcement of the law, the penalties of which now await the perpetrators. The evidence on the trial of the prisoners, we doubt not, will show that the laborers were not alone the only guilty parties. In many cases there is good reason to believe that the farmers themselves have instigated the laborers to their lawless deeds, and in others that they have quietly looked on, for the purpose of arousing their landlords into a sense of their distressed state, in consequence of high rents and tithes, with low prices for their produce.

If this be correct, and we believe it is, then have they succeeded, we should think, beyond their most sanguine expectations; for not only the landlords consented to reduce their rents, and the clergy their tithes, but such a sensation has been produced in the minds of the government and the legislature, that inquiry, retrenchment, (and consequent reduction of taxation,) and reform of parliament will certainly follow. The institutions of the country will be regenerated, and a long reign of peace and happiness will, in all probability, be the consequence.

The cause of reform in Parliament is gathering an irresistible force, and it must soon be granted, or, as Earl Grey says, it will be taken. A few years since, and the man who avowed himself a Reformer, stood a self branded revolutionist in the estimation of men who now, through their fears, see no safety for the country but in such a reform as would formerly have been demanded only by an ultra reformist. Such is one instance of the complete revolution that takes place in the minds of a nation. Large meetings have been held at Edinburgh and Sheffield, at which petitions for parliamentary reform were carried with acclamations.

We learn from Copenhagen that an expedition which sailed from that port in May last, succeeded in reaching the eastern coast of Greenland, where some Norwegian colonies settled eight centuries ago, and to which all access had since been prevented by the ice. The expedition found there the descendants of the primitive colonists, who still profess Christianity, which was carried thither by their forefathers; their language is that of the Norwegians of the tenth century.

The majority of nearly all classes of the citizens of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, and even of Liege, particularly the armed burghers, are, it is said, in favor of the Prince of Orange, or one of his sons, as the means of restoring peace and confidence. The man who attempted assassination in the House of Lords, has been handed over to the civil power, and was to be examined at Bow-street. He says he had an account to settle with the Duke of Wellington.

A letter from Rome states, that on the 26th ult. the Pope was supposed to be at the point of death.

The Pope's Nuncio in Paris is stripped of his honors; and the French soldiers are no longer to attend mass.

It is said that the Austrian and Spanish governments have recalled their Ambassador residing at the Court of the King of the Netherlands.

From the Commercial Advertiser of Jan. 18.

ONE DAY LATER.

In our paper of yesterday we gave extracts from London papers to the 9th of December.—The Courier of that day has the following paragraphs, relative to the affairs of the Netherlands:—

We stated yesterday, from an authentic and exclusive source, that the King of the Netherlands has refused to fulfil the conditions of the armistice, and that Messrs. Cartwright & Bressons had proceeded to the House to remonstrate with his Majesty.

Since writing the above, we have received a private letter from Brussels, in which it is stated that the Mission of Mr. Cartwright has not had the unfortunate result represented in the Brussels papers.

ANTWERP, Dec. 6.—King William is stated to have answered, among other things, to the observations of Mr. Cartwright on the non-execution of the armistice—"My Allies have solemnly guaranteed to me the sovereignty of the Netherlands; if they abandon me, I will defend myself alone to the last extremity; and will never suffer any communication between the faithful provinces and those that have rebelled."

We are happy to say, remarks the Courier, that our accounts this morning of the state of the country generally, are of such a nature as to justify a belief that tranquillity will in a short time be completely restored. The accounts from Scotland are equally satisfactory.

In a late number of the London Courier, we find the annexed account of the affairs of Spain, which, we have reason to believe, is not far from being exact.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"The news from Spain, in the Paris papers, appears to be conclusive as to the hopelessness of the Constitutional cause. Valdez has been defeated and driven back to France, and Mina, also, has sustained a defeat at Lesaca. Not a single town has declared in favor of the Constitutionalists, and the populace, every where under the influence of the Priesthood, as well they may be, in a country in which Priests are as one to every hundred of the population, including women and children, have shown great hostility to the invaders. The army, too, has remained faithful, and altogether, it is impossible for the most enthusiastic partisan of the Constitutionalists to say, that there exists such a desire for a change of government in Spain, as to justify an attempt to effect it by a civil war.—That the institutions of Spain are not precisely what a free born Englishman can approve of, we are ready to admit, and we will confess that we should wish to see more liberal institutions established, but we must not overlook the very important fact, that during the last three years the Spanish Government has shown a strong disposition to increase the popular privileges, and has attempted to diminish the influence of the Clergy, which has kept the people in ignorance, and so disqualified them for the enjoyment of liberty. The existence of the Carlist faction has been sufficient to awaken the Government to a necessity of strengthening itself by the good opinion of enlightened and liberal men; and we believe that many Constitutionalists of influence in Spain, who would not have lent themselves to the wild schemes of the Spanish Refugees, have cordially supported the Government, under the conviction that it was actuated by good intentions, and influenced by a proper view of the situation of the country.

"That the condition of the people throughout Spain generally, has been ameliorated within the last few years—that the foreign policy of the Government has become more liberal, and that the despotism of the Sovereign has been a despotism in name rather than deed—are, we think, facts too clearly established for contradiction. We cannot, therefore, be surprised, that whilst the populace, acting under priestly influence, have resisted the invaders, merely because they are not considered legitimate sons of the Church, the more respectable classes should have come forward to support rather than oppose the Government, and it is by no means improbable that many of the former partisans of the invaders were so dissatisfied with the conduct of the Cortes, when in power, as to prefer the quiet which they now enjoy to the problematical benefits of another system.

"These, and other considerations, which it is unnecessary to mention, cause us to feel little surprise at the failure of the late attempt to revolutionize Spain; but we have a strong feeling of sympathy for many of the brave men who have been deceived into a belief that their presence was required there. Their conduct in prosperity and adversity was equally proper, and during their residence in this country they acquired the esteem of all who knew them. They have fought side by side with Englishmen, and have bled in defence of that Monarch under whose reign they have been denied admission to their native country. Their evil fate will not, therefore, we hope, be much aggravated by the course which events have recently taken.—They must now be convinced that they cannot succeed in their object, and that further agitation must prove injurious to the country which they desire to serve. Under this conviction they ought to abandon all idea of further enterprise, and ere long the Government of Spain may prudently and generously revoke the decree which has shut them out from a country in which they might have been faithful and loyal subjects, and driven them into foreign lands as wanderers and outcasts, there to devise schemes for the improvement of their fortunes and the convulsion of their native Spain. If victory has crowned the efforts of the Government, let us hope that mercy and generosity will follow, and that in a few years we may find all ranks and all classes in Spain co-operating for the public welfare, and equally protected by good laws and a humane administration."

A Turin journal, of the 21st November last, contains some account of the discovery of a new steam engine. The difficult problem of obtaining, by means of steam, a circular and continual motion, has, it is affirmed, been resolved by the mechanician Victor Sarti, of Bologna, in Italy. This artist, with the aid of Mr. Spring, of Rome, has invented a steam engine, by which a rotary motion is immediately applied. The model of this engine has been submitted to a scientific body in Rome, and the most successful experiments of its power have been made in the presence of a committee of this body, and of the most distinguished philosophers of that city. "All those," says a Paris journal, in remarking on this invention, "who know the difficulty of substituting an immediate, continual, and uniform rotary motion, for the complicated means which are necessary to convert the rectilinear alternate motion to a circular motion, will applaud this discovery, which Borgius, in his treatise on *Mechanics applied to the Arts*, has pronounced impossible."

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb.	7 †
pearl,	5	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	3½ a 3¾	Lead, in pigs	3¾†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2¼†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	6†
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6½§	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	6a7†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a 75†	Lard,	4½ a 5§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	35 a 37½†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	5½†
Coals, bush.	4†	8d	5¾†
Candles, lb.	8½	6d	6¼
Copperas	3 a 3½†	4d	7½†
Cheese	5½†	other	5 a 6¾†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	70§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g. in bgs.	12½a13	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	12½§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¼a2½†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5,21†	medium do.	$1 75†
Flour, bbl.	$3 25*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	31 a 32§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11½a12
hatcheled.	10*	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5 a 5½†
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	4¾†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	8½a9†
mack'l	6½ a 9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	31a33½†	Salt,	$2 37†
corn	28a31¼§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$7½a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	3a3¼†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6†	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	75 a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	20*
Indigo, Span lb.	2¼a2½†	Wool,	35 a 60*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c.†
blooms, Jun.	$80†	new	23a25†
rolled	100†	Vices, bright	14
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	9¼ a 10†
pig, ton	$28 a 30†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9 a 10†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

THE UNITED STATES' SPELLING BOOK.

CRAMER & SPEAR, original proprietors, continue to publish the ONLY GENUINE EDITION, containing 156 pages, at their Bookstore, No. 54 Wood street, who have always on hand an extensive assortment.

Note.—Imperfect editions, called the United States' Spelling Book, have been published lately, containing only 144 pages.

CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, January 21, 1831—3mo.

Condensed English Chancery Reports.

JOHN GRIGG, of Philadelphia, proposes to publish, in a consecutive series, such of the Chancery Reports of England, as have not been heretofore published in the United States, in a condensed form. The plan of the work will be similar to the Condensed Reports of the Supreme Court Reports, and will be edited by Richard Peters, Esquire.

The first volume will contain the Reports of Simons & Stuart, and 2d Russell: the subsequent ones, the whole of the later Chancery Decisions in the High Court of Chancery.

Price to Subscribers $5, handsomely bound in calf: to non-subscribers $5 50. Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of JOHN I. KAY & Co. 95 Market street, who are agents for the work.

January 14, 1831.—w4t.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets.
Jan 21—tf

TO RENT, a two story brick house, and brick kitchen, all in good repair, together with a lot of ground, situate in the borough of Allegheny, fronting on Federal street. Possession given on the first of April next. Persons disposed to rent, will apply to

MRS. HANNAH JOHNSTON,
Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.
January 14, 1831.—tf

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—The stockholders are requested to meet at the usual place, on Tuesday the first day of February next, to receive the report of the Committee, when a further dividend of twenty per cent. of the capital will be declared. By order of the Committee.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. *Agent.*
January 18.—3w

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living 1½ miles from Middletown and Brunerstown, on the 14th December last, from this place, as supposed, on board the steamer Magnolia or Peruvian, a yellow man named Carter Braxter, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, remarkably large projecting teeth, in front, with a down look, when spoken to, a fellow of but few words. Said negro is supposed to have directed his course towards Pittsburgh, and may, probably, make for Canada. The above reward will be given for said negro, if taken out of the State, or 20 dollars if secured in any jail so that he can again be obtained, by the subscriber, with all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS B. MILLER.
January 25.—4t.

FOR RENT,

WITH a lease of some years, from the 1st of April next, the large and convenient house, No. 138 Liberty street. The tenant who would buy the furnitures therein the said house, should have possession of the dwelling part at any time desired, free of rent until the 1st of April. For terms, they may apply on the premises to H. BONNET.
Nov. 5, 1830.—eowtf.

New York Wholesale Fancy
DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. COCHRAN, and have taken the extensive premises, 132 Pearl street, for the transaction of the General Fancy Dry Goods Business.

A. G. COCHRAN,
F. COCHRAN.
New York, September 24, 1830.

A. G. & F. Cochran have now on hand such an extensive assortment of Fancy Goods as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles, in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods.

Black and color'd Italian Lustrings;
Imitation plain and changeable do;
Black, col'd and chang. Gros de Naples, and fig'd do. in great variety;
Col'd. chang. black and blue black Marcellines;
5-4 black and colored Bombazines;
Crepe de Lyon; Plain and fig'd Mandarin;
Plain and fig'd Poplins, Algerines, Palmyrines, of the newest styles;
French Prints & Ginghams, & Foulard Muslins;
Pongees, and other articles for ladies' dresses;
Spitalfield and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs;
Gros de Naples, Gauze & Crape Hdkfs & Scarfs;
Silk and Kid Stocks and Fancy Cravats;
Bl'k and col'd Italian Cravats and Imitation do;
Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horseskin Gloves;
Gros de Naples and Gauze Gar Ribbons; Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles;
English and French Silk Hose; Half Hose;
Embr. and open work do.
Linen Cambric and Cambric Hdkfs;
Black and col'd French Crapes; worsted, barege, brown, cotepaly, &c. &c.
Sewing Silks, and Twists; Braids;
Fancy Buttons, Hooks, Eyes, &c. &c.

Will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobinets, Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings; Caps, Capes, Pelerines, Chemisetts; Black and White Veils and Shawls, with a complete assortment of 4-4, 5-4, 1-8, and 8-4 Thibet Merino Shawls, Cashmere and Merino Long Shawls, &c. &c.

A. G. & F. Cochran have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly, as fresh Goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year: all of which they now offer for sale at low prices, and on the most liberal terms. They respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

☞ Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity. New York, Dec. 31—w3m.

FOR SALE,

A COUNTRY SEAT, containing Ten Acres of Land, adjoining East Liberty. The situation is pleasant and healthful. The Dwelling House is a two story frame, 36 by 22 feet; well finished, with a cellar under one half, and a well of excellent water at the door. Also, a frame Wash House, Stable, Wagon House, Corn Crib, &c. and a variety of well selected Fruit Trees, Bush Fruit, &c. &c. It will be sold low for Cash, as the subscriber intends removing from this part of the country. Apply on the premises, to

Dec. 3—eowt1M. JAMES JONES.

FRESH DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON

HAS just received a large assortment of fresh DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICINES; Family, Patent and Horse Medicines; Paints; Essential Oils; Varnishes; Dye Stuffs; Perfumery and Spices; Surgeons' Instruments; Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures; Spring and Plain Lancets; Mortars and Pestles; Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug line, carefully selected from the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, and warranted genuine; which, being purchased with CASH, can be sold on very reasonable terms to purchasers.

* BITTERS of a superior quality, for tavern keepers, by the gallon or smaller quantity.

☞ Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1831—F6

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded "*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT," is equal to any other, made about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram, Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson, David Glenn,
Robert Menbs, Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson, F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips, A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs, Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs, John W. Kan
James Stuart, John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Nov. 26.—w6m.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber is constantly supplied with a large and general assortment of Philadelphia and city made BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, at his Store, south west corner of the Diamond and Market street.

ROBERT DONNELL.
January 4, 1831—w3mo.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1831.

INDIAN MEETING.—We have received the proceedings of an adjourned meeting, held in the Court-House in this city, on Tuesday last, to take into consideration our relations with the Southern Indians. The meeting was a very large one, and it was engaged in the discussion of the various propositions, from half past six until near ten o'clock. The late hour at which these proceedings were received prevents their publication to-day. We will however state, that a resolution offered by Mr. Callan, approving the vote of Mr. Gilmore upon the final passage of the Indian bill, was rejected by a large majority. The proceedings shall appear in our next.

NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK.—By the census of 1830, it appears that the population of the six New England States amounts to 1,919,882, and that of New York alone to 1,934,288—so that the former exceeds the latter 15,493. At present, the six eastern states have thirty-nine representatives in Congress, and New York only thirty-four. After the next apportionment of representatives, New York will, strange as it may at first blush appear, be entitled to more representatives than New England, although her population is 15,000 less than that of those six states.

This seeming paradox arises from the manner in which representatives are apportioned among the states. A brief history of the first action of Congress on this subject will not be uninteresting.

During the session of Congress of 1791-2, a bill was passed through both houses, fixing the ratio at one member for every thirty thousand, and the whole *federal* number of the United States was divided by this ratio, and the quotient was assumed as the number of representatives to be apportioned: then to each state was assigned the number of representatives which that ratio of 30,000 would give it, and the remaining numbers were apportioned among the states having the largest fractions.—Thus, suppose there were four states,

One having a population of	100,000
Another, a population of	76,000
Another,	145,000
Another,	65,000
Total,	386,000

This would give twelve representatives to be apportioned among the four states, and a fraction of 26,000. Then to the *first* state there would be *two* representatives, and a fraction of 10,000; to the *second two*, and a fraction of 20,000; to the *third four*, and a fraction of 25,000; to the *fourth two*, and a fraction of 5,000. Thus leaving two members to be assigned to the second and third states, in addition to and beyond what the ratio gave them.

President Washington considered this mode of apportionment to be contrary to the constitution, and returned the bill with his objections, which were as follows:—

First. The constitution has prescribed that representatives shall be apportioned among the *several* states according to their *respective* numbers, and there is no proportion or divisor which, applied to the *respective* numbers of the states, will yield the number and allotment of representatives proposed by the bill.

Secondly. The constitution has also provided, that the number of representatives shall not exceed one for thirty thousand, which restriction is by the context, and by fair and obvious construction, to be applied to the separate and respective numbers of the states, and the bill has allotted to eight of the states more than one for thirty thousand.

An attempt was made to pass the bill notwithstanding the objections of the President, but failed. A bill was then passed, apportioning the representatives in the *several* states at a ratio of one for every thirty-three thousand persons in *each* state. This mode of apportionment is obviously correct, and has been uniformly adopted since. Judge Marshall, in his life of Washington, concludes his comment on this matter with the following remark: "Thus was this interesting part of the American constitution *finally* settled."—From this mode of apportionment, it is obvious that fractions may and probably will exist in every state, so that a smaller population in one state may give more representatives than a larger population in several states.

We do not yet know what the next ratio of representation will be: it will probably not be less than one in fifty thousand, nor more than one in forty-five thousand. At the ratio of one in 45,000,

Maine will have	8	members and a fraction of	39,383
N. Hampshire,	5	" " "	44,533
Vermont,	6	" " "	6,000
Massachusetts,	13	" " "	25,014
Rhode Island,	2	" " "	7,226
Connecticut,	6	" " "	27,726
No. of members,	40	United fractions,	149,882

While at the same ratio New York would have 42 representatives, and a fraction of 44,388.

At the ratio of one representative in 50,000,

Maine will have	7	members and a fraction of	49,383
N. Hampshire,	5	" " "	19,533
Vermont,	5	" " "	26,000
Massachusetts,	12	" " "	10,014
Rhode Island,	1	" " "	47,226
Connecticut,	5	" " "	47,726
No. of members,	35	United fractions,	199,882

While New York would have 38 representatives, and a fraction of 34,388.

At first sight, there appears to be great injustice in this result. It seems unreasonable that New York, with a less population, should have a greater number of representatives than New England, merely because the latter is subdivided into six states. Upon further examination, it will be seen that this inequality is fully counterbalanced in the Senate. There New England has *twelve* votes, while New York has but *two*.

The population of the forty counties in the "District of West Tennessee," (including, says the Nashville Republican, the Western District and Middle Tennessee,) is

	488,448
In 1820, it was	287,501
Gain in ten years, (about 70 per cent.)	200,947

The population of Illinois is 161,055.

Census of New England.—The Portland Advertiser gives the result of the late census in the State of Maine, according to the Marshal's returns. The whole number of inhabitants is 399,383; of whom 187 are deaf and dumb, 157 blind, 2830 aliens, and 1207 colored. The population of New England entire, is as follows:—

	1820	1830	Increase
Maine	198,325	399,381	101,048
New Hampshire	244,161	269,533	25,372
Vermont	235,764	276,000	40,236
Massachusetts	523,287	610,014	86,727
Rhode Island	83,059	97,226	14,167
Connecticut	275,248	297,796	22,478
New England,	1,659,854	1,949,882	290,028

GENERAL EDUCATION.—At an adjourned meeting, held in the Mechanics' Hall on the 19th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the legislature to adopt a system of General Education, the following Memorial was approved, and committees were appointed to procure signatures to it.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Memorial of the subscribers, citizens of the said Commonwealth, *Respectfully Showeth:*

That your memorialists contemplate with regret the imperfections of the System of Public Education now established in Pennsylvania; and are desirous that the *constitutional provisions* on this subject, established in 1790, namely, "that the Legislature shall as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the State," may be carried into effect by Legislative enactments.

We regard the existing laws as insufficient for this purpose. Their effect has not been, that universal extension of Education, which the nature of our Republican Government requires: and there is reason to fear, that if they are continued, without improvement, they will yearly become more defective.

We lament that a Commonwealth like ours, powerful, wealthy, distinguished for wise laws and gigantic internal improvements, should remain inferior to any of her sister States, in a matter of such vital importance as the diffusion of Education.

Your memorialists further beg leave to state, that there have already been *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars* expended by the Legislature for colleges and academies, from which institutions the poorer classes have been altogether excluded. This your memorialists believe to be any thing else than what the framers of our constitution intended.—Happily ignorant of distinctive grades in society, aware that no one is debarred by our political institutions, from any station his talent and virtues may fit him to assume, they consider it a duty to establish a system of education, liberal and extensive as circumstances can possibly authorise.

The details of such a plan are of course left to the wisdom of the Legislature. Your memorialists however take the liberty of mentioning that such a system is desirable, which shall divide the state into school districts, in which there may be proper officers, elected by the people, to establish and regulate schools, so directed by the vigilance of those officers, that no incompetent or unworthy teacher may find a place therein. Each district may raise all or part of its own funds, which would not amount to more than is now expended by individuals for this purpose.

Your memorialists are informed from undoubted authority, that while there are at least 400,000 children in Pennsylvania between the ages of five and fifteen, there were not, during the past year, 150,000 in all the schools in the State—that it is probable, therefore, that 250,000 children capable of instruction were not within a school during the past year.

That many of these children never go to school at all. Multitudes are living and continuing to live in ignorance, and multitudes more receive at the best, but the most superficial instruction.

We earnestly request that you will, as speedily as possible, direct your attention to this subject, and establish, by law, a uniform system of schools, to be supported at the public expense, in every district of the State.

CONGRESS.

January 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Smith, of Md. presented a memorial from S. & W. Meeteer, praying for an alteration in the mode of procuring the paper used in the printing for Congress, so as to give the contract for it to the lowest bidder. The bill to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal; the bill to authorise the Territory of Florida to open a communication, by means of canal through the public lands, between Chicola river and St. Andrews Bay; and the bill to establish a new Land District and Office in the territory of Michigan, were severally read a third time and passed. In Judge Peck's case, Mr. Wickliffe, one of the Managers for the impeachment, occupied the Court throughout the day, in speaking on the general merits of the case, and reviewing a point of the evidence. He concluded a little past four o'clock, when the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, the hour previous to the attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber, was spent in the presentation of petitions, with the exception of a little relief which was given to the general monotony of business of this cast, by a brief discussion between Mr. Martin and Mr. Cambreleng, in reference to language which, in the reported speech of the latter, he is represented as having used in the debate on the 11th. Mr. Martin was very severe on Mr. Cambreleng when he expressed his disbelief that the term "perjured Senator" was used by the latter, as it was a breach of order, and such as could not be listened to by the Chair (Mr. Martin being in the Chair) without reflecting disgrace on himself, the House, and the country. The right-a-head, indiscreet valor of Mr. Cambreleng, led him to assume the language, and to take to himself all the imputation conveyed in the explanation of Mr. Martin. We regret that circumstances which we could not control, prevented us from being in the House early enough to hear these explanations.

January 19.—In the Senate nothing of any importance occurred. The bill for the relief of Peters & Pond, of Boston, by refunding the moiety of the value of the schooner Anna, forfeited as a smuggler in 1814, was read a third time and passed.—Resolutions were submitted by Mr. Chambers and Mr. Noble. In the case of the Impeachment, the counsel on the part of the Respondent commenced the summing up. Mr. Meredith's speech occupied the Court throughout the day.

The House of Representatives did but little yesterday. There were some Bills reported from the various committees, and among them a Bill to extend the relief now given to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, which will be found at length in another column. The House then went into the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

January 20.—Mr. Smith, of Maryland, in the Senate, introduced a bill (founded on so much of the President's message as related thereto, and which had been referred to the Committee on Finance,) to repeal the duties on imported articles. Among the imported articles, were enumerated certain drugs, dye-stuffs, tea, coffee, bombazetts, &c. &c. The bill to change the time of holding the terms of the District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, and for the District's Courts in Maine and Illinois, was read a third time and passed. Mr. Holmes presented petitions from sundry inhabitants in Maine, against the removal of the Southern Indians, and also against the transportation of the Sunday mail. Mr. Meredith, on the part of Judge Peck, resumed his argument of yesterday, and had not concluded when the committee adjourned at the usual hour.

In the House of Representatives, the morning business was scarcely concluded, before a message was received from the Senate, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and went into the Senate, to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

January 21.—In the Senate, the bill providing for compensation to the witnesses on Judge Peck's Impeachment, as formerly noticed, was read a third time, and finally passed. The bill appropriates, $12,000 for the purpose. The bill entitled An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensioners; and the bill for the relief of John Daly, were also passed. The bill for improving the navigation of Back Creek, appropriating $50,000 thereto, was laid on the table at the instance of Mr. Woodbury, to be brought up again with similar appropriation bills, for future consideration. And the bill for further extending the right of entry at Key West, was made the special order of the day for Friday next. Mr. Meredith has not, as yet concluded his argument on the part of Judge Peck. He resumes it again to-morrow, to which the Senate, on rising, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to establish a uniform mode of computing mileage, &c. was passed by a vote of 129 to 31. Various reports were made by the Chairmen of Committees and the resolution on the subject of the compensation of members was taken up and led to a discussion which was arrested by a message from the Senate, after which the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and went to the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.—*Nat. Jour.*

TEXT.—"The States would be strengthened by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency."—*President's Message of December, 1830.*

The following appropriate commentary is from the North Carolina Journal of the 1st December last.

"*Currency—Treasury Notes.*—We rejoice to see the citizens of this state beginning to take steps to put down the circulation of *Treasury Notes* and *Due Bills*, which have so long disgraced our state—injured our currency—defrauded our citizens, and violated our Constitution.

"The merchants and other citizens of Salisbury have been the first to act in this matter. They held a meeting on the 18th November, at which they adopted a sensible and pertinent report on the subject, from a committee appointed for that purpose, and also resolved that after the 1st of January next, they will not receive, or pay out in the way of trade, any of the *due bills* issued by the states of South Carolina and Georgia:—that after the 1st day of March next, they will not receive, or pay out in the way of trade, any of the *due bills* issued by the state of North Carolina. They appointed a committee of three gentlemen to procure from the Mint, or elsewhere, by the 1st of March next, such an amount of change as may be necessary for the business of Salisbury, consisting of cents, dimes, half dimes, and twenty-five cent pieces, and have requested all persons wishing to obtain such change, to deposit with the committee, by the 1st of January, such amount as they may want, in bills, equivalent to specie.

"The citizens of Salisbury have asked the cooperation of the citizens of other towns and villages in the state, in these salutary measures, to improve our currency. Their call will not, we hope, be in vain. There is, at present, a crying evil, which calls for an effectual remedy. It is felt here seriously. The citizens of Fayetteville have a deep interest in the matter, and will, doubtless, respond to the invitation of Salisbury."

Efficiency of a Railway.—We learn that notwithstanding the almost unprecedented heavy fall of snow within the last three days, and the immense drifts which have been formed by the late high winds, the travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was only stopped during one working day, to wit: on Saturday last. Such was the violence of the storm during that day, that all the traveling to and from the city in almost every direction, was nearly suspended. On Sunday, no efforts were made to open the road.

Yesterday morning a car, preceded by a plough and scrapers, constructed for the purpose, were despatched from the Railroad Depot, on Pratt street, which opened a passage along the road through the deep cuts and snow drifts as far as the valley of the Patapsco; above that place no difficulty existed, and the travel is now re-established along the entire line to Ellicott's Mills.—*Baltimore Patriot, Jan. 18.*

From the Baltimore American.

Louisville and Portland Canal.—We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Sixth Annual Report of this Canal Company. It appears that on the failure of the subscription expected from the U. States, the Board negotiated a loan for $100,000, and a subsequent one for $30,000. Deducting certain property on hand, the Company now owe therefore about $130,000. It is known that on the 1st of December the canal was opened; it was found to afford seven feet water throughout, being four feet more than on the Falls. All the transactions of the past year have been adjusted with the contractors.

The Engineer states in his communication to the Company,

"That the experiments which have been made since the water was let into the Canal by the passing of several boats, has furnished to my mind the fullest and most conclusive evidence, that the anticipations relative to the durability and utility of the work will be fully realized, and that the fears of those who, from the great and unusual width and height of the locks, have regarded it as a doubtful experiment, will be completely removed; and, finally, that it is only necessary for the Canal to be put into successful operation, to demonstrate its great and permanent usefulness to the community, and its peculiar and increasing value in a pecuniary point of view to the Stockholders themselves."

In a postscript, dated on the 3d instant, the Engineer says:—

"For the gratification of the Stockholders, I will state, that the Canal is now in operation, and that the following Steam Boats have passed since the date of the above report:—On the first instant the Steam Boat Cavalier; on the second, the Steam Boat Cumberland; on this day, the Steam Boats La Grange, Virginian, Gondola, and Tippecanoe."

The Canal.—On motion of the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, the following Resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives of the U. S. on the 31st ult.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of money to purchase out the stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal, with a view to make the navigation of said Canal free to the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers."

We are gratified that this important question has been submitted to the consideration of Congress. The Louisville and Portland Canal is unquestionably a national work; and we think the Government would not be doing justice to half the States of the confederacy, were it to refuse to purchase it, and render it free to the commerce of the west. If it was correct, on the part of the Government, to expend a million of dollars in the construction of the Delaware Breakwater, for the purpose of forming a safe harbor, the application for an appropriation to purchase the stock held by individuals in the Louisville and Portland Canal Co. with a view to encourage and protect the commerce of the west, cannot be considered unreasonable.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

House of Reformation.—A person living not thirty miles from Boston, hearing that one of his neighbors had killed an ox, and thinking that a piece of the surloin would make a good Sunday's dinner, called a companion, and proceeded, after the family had retired to rest, to the barn, where the ox hung suspended, with a stick between the flanks, in the usual way. It was agreed that he should mount the cross stick, and cut away, while the other kept watch. He had hardly commenced operations, when the stick slipped from under him, the ribs closed in, and fairly locked him inside the carcass, his arms extended above his head, and his feet projecting from the neck of the animal.—His companion fled, leaving the prisoner to be released from his confinement by the owner of the ox, who, upon opening his barn at sunrise, greeted him with a hearty "good morning."—*Boston Transcript.*

TAXABLE PROPERTY IN OHIO.

From the schedule appended to the report of the auditor of the state, it appears that the number of acres of land in the state, entered for taxation, as returned by the county auditors, is 15,525,818—

Value,		$40,152,151
Value of town lots,		8,827,151
Number of houses, 173,190; value,		7,103,840
Number of cattle, 356,728;	do.	2,853,824
Merchants' capital,	do.	3,987,235
Taxable carriages,	do.	29,212
Total value,		$62,453,413

On which sum, tax for 1830 was assessed as follows, omitting cents:—

State and canal tax,	$224,484
County and school tax,	224,267
Road tax,	611,807
Township tax,	44,754
Tax on lawyers and physicians,	1,527
Total,	$556,841

Singular Delusion.—Mr. Murdoch, who committed suicide while a member of the Vermont Legislature, is represented to have been under the impression that he was the unfortunate Doctor Cleveland, who was then under sentence of death for murder. The circumstances attending the guilt of the latter, may be fresh in the memory of our readers. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to execution: but his punishment, if we remember correctly, was commuted from that of death, to confinement in the state prison. While the discussion of the case of Cleveland was proceeding in the Legislature, Mr. Murdoch attempted to address the House, but was so agitated, as to be unable to proceed. His friends, perceiving his situation, took him from the floor, and carried him to his lodgings, in deep distress and anguish. Under this delusion he committed the fatal act.—Such are the workings of a disordered mind, that self-destruction is sometimes the only chosen alleviation from real or imaginary suffering. But this is an instance certainly of a very extraordinary character: and shows what imagination will paint, when reason forsakes its empire.—*Ohio Bulletin.*

The citizens of Louisville have taken stock to the amount of $190,000 in the Lexington and Ohio Railroad Company. There now remains but little doubt that this important work will be commenced with vigor in the Spring. The intelligent and active President of the Company is sanguine as to its final completion.—*Kentucky Gazette.*

Census of New Hampshire.—We learn from the Concord Statesman that the census of New Hampshire just completed, shows the whole population of the state to be 269,533—increase in the last ten years 25,372. The number of white males is 131,399, females 135,511, and of free colored persons 623. The number of white persons deaf and dumb is 136, of black do. 12, and blind, 117. Foreigners not naturalised, 400.

Ohio Canal Report.—From it we learn that the canal from Cleaveland to the north end of the deep cut, at the Licking summit, 190 miles, is finished, and cost, on an average, $10,977 per mile. The total amount paid on account of the Ohio and Miami Canals, from January 1, 1825, to December 1, 1830, is $4,131,579 21 cents. The amount necessary to finish the Ohio Canal, is estimated at $554,186. The tolls received on the Miami canal the past season, is $30,082 33 cents—on the Ohio canal, up to December 1, is $30,493 93 cts.—*Ohio Repository.*

Political Wisdom.—"The Fathers of New England carefully inculcated the duty of obeying the laws *for conscience sake*, and of showing respect to superiors, especially to magistrates: and that there might be the best reason for such respect, they chose, with much circumspection, out of all the people, able men, such as feared God, and hated covetousness, to bear rule over them. The suffrages of the people were not solicited by needy adventurers, nor intrigued after by young and ignorant ambition. Government was not established for the gratification and emolument of office-seekers, but for the protection and happiness of the people; and promotion was conferred not *prematurely*, as the reward of patriotic professions, but, *wisely*, as the reward of tried integrity in the subordinate grades of usefulness."—*J. Hawes' Tribute to the memory of the Pilgrims.*

The Albany Daily Advertiser says:—It is currently reported in New York and Albany, that a wealthy English Duke has ordered two millions five hundred thousand dollars to be invested in American stocks.

The Massillon Gazette says, "there is a quick market for wheat in this village, at 56¼ cents per bushel."

The total amount of auction duties paid in the city of New York during the year 1830, was $217,043 07. The amount of sales from which this duty was derived, was $15,465,505. The amount of dutiable articles sold in 1830 is about one million less than those sold in 1829, and two millions less than the sales of 1828.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, Pa

DRAWN NUMBERS

OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

CLASS NO. 1 FOR 1831.

40, 17, 14, 36, 57, 51, 48, 61, 59, 23

NOS. 48, 59, 61, a Prize of SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS, was sold to Messrs. Greenawalt & Cover, venders, who disposed of it to a gentleman of this city.—Nos. 40, 59, 61, a Prize of $400, sold to a colored man.—Nos. 48, 51, 61, a Prize of $1,000.—Nos. 48, 51, 59, a Prize of $500—Nos. 40, 48, 59, a Prize of $400. Nos. 40, 48, 57—Nos. 40, 57, 61—Nos. 14, 57, 61—Nos. 36, 57, 61—Nos. 40, 51, 57—Nos. 36, 51, 61, each a Prize of 100 dollars. Besides many others sold in Whole Tickets and Shares, to citizens and correspondents abroad, by

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for the Managers.

Jan 28

CHEAP CASH STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN ALEXANDER begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire stock of DRY GOODS of H. Alexander & Co., and has established himself at their old stand, No. 65 Market street: he has at present, and intends keeping always on hand, a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. As he intends doing decidedly a cash business, he is resolved to sell goods as low as they can be bought west of the mountains.—By keeping a choice selection of every thing new and desirable in the line of *Fancy Dry Goods*, he hopes to merit and share the patronage of his friends and the public.

Also, always on hand, a large stock of Mahogany, Rose, and Satin Wood Veneers; Mahogany Boards, Planks, and Scantling; Brass Caps and Bases, for columns; Brass Stringing; Patent Spring Punch Saw Sets, a new and universally approved article, and various other articles in the Cabinet Maker's line, not to be had elsewhere in the city. All of which will be sold at low prices, and on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1831.—3mw.

Pittsburgh Female Seminary.

MRS. NEWCOMB informs her patrons that she has employed Monsieur Moals, recently from Paris, who will give Lessons in the

FRENCH LANGUAGE,

commencing on the first day of February next.—*Terms*, exclusive of other branches, *Five Dollars.*

January 28, 1831—3t

HATTERS' FURS

AND TRIMMINGS.

THE subscriber has just received, from the city of New York, a well selected Stock of HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS of all kinds, which are offered for sale at his hat store, No. 66 Market street.

Also, a general assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS of his own manufacture, wholesale and retail, on fair terms.

JAMES WILSON.

Jan. 28.—wtf.

A YOUNG MAN who can come well recommended as a Salesman and Book-keeper, may hear of a good situation in a Dry Good Store, in the city, by leaving his address with the editor, directed to C. P.

Pittsburgh, January 28th, 1831.—3t

WANTED,

A GARDENER, to whom liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the editor of the Gazette.

January 28—tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.

TO all afflicted with these troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated Specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities, superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. Since the discovery of this valuable medicine, numbers have experienced its salutary and happy effects. Its mild and gentle operations are much extolled by those who have used it. In all cases of coughs, colds, asthmas, and other consumptive affections, by the use of this article they have been enabled to defeat an enemy whose attacks would otherwise have been followed by the most alarming consequences. This Specific has relieved and cured the most violent cases, in which other medicines have failed to give any relief. It operates by gentle expectorations, and may be given to infants and children with the greatest safety.

Lancaster county, Pa., March 5, 1829.

It is with no small degree of thankfulness that I now address for the public good, and to inform you of the works of Divine Providence, produced through the agency of the valuable medicine called De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific. I have been for the last six months confined to the house, and the latter part to my room, attended by two of the ablest physicians in the country, who, finding my disease a consumption, abandoned me to the will of Providence. I heard of the above medicine, and purchased two bottles, which I imagined did me good; I therefore purchased two more, which, to the astonishment of my family and doctors, performed a perfect cure. With due respect, I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JACOB RANDSKOM.

DR. RUSH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS!

An invaluable remedy for Indigestion in its most complicated forms.

OF the variety of diseases to which the human system is subject, few are more stubborn, none more distressing or destructive to the constitution, than Indigestion or Sour Somach. The disease prevails to a great extent and has so generally baffled the skill of the faculty, that a remedy easy of administration is truly a desideratum in every place. The truth of this statement is confirmed by the experiments of thousands who have suffered under it, who, after having used many remedies to no purpose, are now obliged to have recourse to such palliatives, as they may chance to find most conducive to their comfort. By Indigestion is meant loss of appetite, and great weakness, particularly of the legs, and a wasting of the whole system. Heartburn, or any uneasy sensation of heat about the pit of the stomach, which is sometimes attended with nausea or sickness of the stomach and vomiting, belching up of water, which is generally sour, paleness of the countenance, costiveness, languor, giddiness, lowness of spirits, disturbed sleep, palpitation of the heart, flatulency, &c.

These symptoms vary in different persons, some experiencing more of them, and some less, each in the order and degree of his own particular case.

These Pills act as a powerful tonic, neutralise the acid upon the stomach, give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, restore the appetite, remove nausea at the stomach, and ultimately recover the health of the patient. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a *safe and mild* purgative, and are not surpassed by any medicine.

As a proof of the pre-eminent virtues of these Pills, over all Anti-Dyspeptic remedies, the proprietor inserts the following copy of a letter dated

BALTIMORE COUNTY, June 9, 1828.

Dear Sir: I feel it my duty to acknowledge the great benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Rush's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. I have suffered under that disease, in most of its forms, for upwards of four years, have traveled much, and had the advice of several eminent physicians, none of which were of much service to me, and I had lost almost every hope of ever being restored to health. I had lost upwards of forty pounds of flesh, and become so weak (particularly in my legs) that I found the least exercise excessively fatiguing. I had made use also of all the popular remedies without benefit, and having accidentally heard of your Pills, I determined to give them a trial, anticipating from the use of them no better result than had attended the use of all the other remedies I had taken—but in this I was happily disappointed. In a few days I found my appetite much improved, my food rested easy on my stomach, my sleep restored, and in the course of a few weeks I felt myself a new creature. It is now nearly four months since, and I have had no return of the disease. Some of my neighbors, whom I recommended the Pills to, have used them with like good effect. Considering your Pills therefore an invaluable medicine, I cannot withhold my feeble testimony in their favor.

I am sir, your obliged and humble servant,

[Signed] J. B. HARRIS.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Also, by CHAS. AVERY & Co. corner of Second and Wood streets. January 28—5

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to MARK STACKHOUSE, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are hereby required to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors of the said Mark Stackhouse are required to present their claims to the said subscribers.

MICHAEL STACKHOUSE,
REBECCA STACKHOUSE,
Administrators, &c. &c. of Mark Stackhouse, dec.

January 21, 1831—w8t.

GREAT CURIOSITY!!

NOW EXHIBITING AT

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE MERMAID!

THIS Wonderful Curiosity is now exhibiting, for A VERY SHORT TIME, as above.

The Mermaid now offered to the public, was purchased by the Captain of a Dutch merchant ship, at BENCOOLEN, in the island of *Sumatra*. It was then in a half putrid state, having no other preparation to preserve it than being besmeared with a kind of rosin, or composition, similar to Venetian turpentine. It however soon became perfectly hard, and the composition, which was in many parts so thick as to encrust the whole animal, was, on the Captain's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, removed with care, but with great difficulty, by Mons. Villet, a celebrated preserver of subjects of Natural History, in Cape Town. (This learned man had an opportunity of closely examining it, and gave it as his decided opinion, that it was a natural production.) It was here seen and purchased by a respectable Merchant residing at the Cape, and transmitted by him to London. The present proprietor gave an enormous sum for it, with a view of gratifying the public, and although various opinions have been advanced respecting its origin, he has the pleasure to state, the most sceptical persons have expressed a satisfaction on beholding it.

Mariners have described the Mermaid as having a flowing head of hair; in this animal a large fin runs down the back of the neck, and some hairs are visible on the head. The present proprietor is not competent to say any thing more on the subject from his own knowledge, but most respectfully invites the public to see and judge for themselves, the more minute the inspection, the more satisfactory the result; for among the naturalists and men of faculty who have bestowed their attention on it, they have not been able to come to any unanimous decision, for they find that the ears are differently placed and of a different structure to any other animal, formed, as it were, to hear at an immense distance. The formation of the arms, hands, and breasts, being also very different from either biped or quadruped, and the fishy, or tail part, being unlike any fish yet described.

These facts, compared with the many accounts of Navigators having seen Mermaids, it is presumed will in some measure remove those doubts which might have before existed, and leave us only to speculate upon how wonderful and great are Nature's works.

Also, Dunlap's celebrated Painting of

CHRIST REJECTED,

Which has been exhibited with great success in all the eastern cities, and is considered one of his very best. These in addition to the large collection of Natural Curiosities, can be exhibited but for a limited period.

Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½. Open from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 9 P. M. and brilliantly illuminated every evening. January 25, 1831.

TO BE LET, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of Mrs. AGNES IRWIN, on the premises, or of

W. W. IRWIN,
Corner of Fourth and Market streets.

January 28, 1831—tf.

A CARD.

P. HENRY ANDERSON respectfully informs his patrons and others, that his Dancing School will hereafter be open for Misses and Masters, on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, from 3 to 5 o'clock; and for the Gentemen's class on Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

N. B.—He would be happy to receive additional pupils in either of the above classes, if early application be made at the Assembly Room, or to him, at his residence in First street, one door below Mr. John M'Donald's Law Office.—Private lessons given to Ladies and Gentlemen, should they desire them. January 25, 1831.—tf.

ADELPHÆ SEMINARY.

THIS institution, under the sole direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, commenced its scholastic year the first of September, with such new arrangements as it is hoped will insure general approbation.

The system of instruction adopted, is calculated to prepare the pupils for the *real* business of life, and every study has the tendency of exercising their powers of judgment and reason, while, at the same time, what are usually considered accomplishments, the languages, music, drawing, and polished habits, are not overlooked. The circumstance of Mrs. Quinan's having received her education in Paris, peculiarly fits her for such a task.

It is the great object of the Principals, to instruct their pupils so that they may become useful and virtuous members of society; and in the use of the means of enforcing their precepts, although they remember that "the heart of man is utterly depraved and wicked," yet no coercive measures are adopted, until all others fail. The system is a *parental* one: this carries with it its own explanation, and admits of no change.

The studies of the Seminary are such as are pursued at the best institutions, and are imparted both by lecture and recitations.

There are two vacations in the year—one of two weeks, commencing the Saturday preceding Christmas; the other, the month of August. Those who choose are, however, privileged to remain at the institution—at no other time will a pupil be permitted to sleep from under its roof. To afford a facility to the friends of the pupils witnessing their progress, &c. Monday in every two weeks will be set apart as days of visitation. It is presumed that this will obviate the necessity of calling upon the pupils at such other times as would break in upon the order of their studies, &c.

Terms, yearly—to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$130
French Language or Drawing,	12
Music,	25

Physicians and Dentists bills, use of musical instruments, washing and outfit, &c. at the charge of the pupils. All engagements considered as yearly.

The following references are respectfully given: The Hon. Charles Shaler, James Ross, Esq. Christopher Cowan, Benjamin Page, James Brown, Robert Galway, Isaac Lightner, and John Towne, Esquires, and Doctors Simpson and John H. Irwin, Pittsburgh; A. Horbach, Esq., Greensburgh; Major John Green, Newport, Ky. and Isaac Meason, Esq., Fayette. Oct. 1, 1830,—wtf.

Briceland's Cross Roads.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his STORE he has opened a HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the Globe, at Briceland's Cross Roads. He has also provided himself with good stables and a careful hostler, and hopes, by his attention to the comfort of his customers, to merit a share of the public favor. JAMES BRICELAND.

November 19, 1830—w3m*

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 81, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

ALL PRIZES.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2, for 1831, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 29th of JANUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
2	3,000		6,000
3	2,110		6,339
5	2,000		10,000
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
20	300		6,000
30	200		6,000
57	100		5,700
57	50		2,850
114	40		4,560
114	30		3,420
1710	10		17,100
43624	5		218,120
45760 Tickets.			$366,080

Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

January 18, 1831.

NO BLANKS.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH. A scheme is here presented to the public arranged on a plan different from all others, and which we think will give general satisfaction. We therefore call the attention of adventurers therreto.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of JANUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-six No. Lottery; Nine drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
2	3,000		6,000
3	2,110		6,330
5	2,000		10,000
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
20	300		6,000
30	200		6,000
57	100		5,700
57	50		2,850
114	40		4,560
114	30		3,420
1710	10		17,100
43624	5		218,120
45760 Tickets.			$366,080

Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
January 18, 1831.

☞Valuable Property For Sale.

THE STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 30 on the Diamond, at present occupied by Edward Duff.

ALSO, The two story brick Dwelling House, No. 89 on Smithfield street, in which at present I reside; together with the two story frame Dwelling House, No. 87, adjoining the above. For particulars apply to

JOHN D. DAVIS,
Jan 11--7t. No. 45 Front street.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between MORGAN & COTTON was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first instant. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment.

J. T. MORGAN.
C. R. COTTON.

☞*John T. Morgan* will carry on the Looking Glass business at 104 Wood street, as heretofore.

Jan. 7—3t*.

FOR RENT, the three story brick house, No. 26 Wood street, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

ALSO, a three story brick warehouse, and back buildings, now occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market street. Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18.—tf

FOR NASHVILLE.

THE Steam Boat TALISMAN, W. M. Carlisle, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to

January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, by public outcry, on Saturday, the 26th of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, four and a half miles below Pittsburgh, and half a mile from the Ohio river, adjoining land of Mr. Fortune, the heirs of Andrew Jack, deceased, and others; containing 113 acres, about 75 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a good square log house and kitchen, a cabin barn, and a young orchard. A further description is deemed unecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises.—For terms, which will be moderate, apply to J. ESTEP, merchant Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM WHITSELL
January 18.—3t*.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830--tf.

EXCHANGE!

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER, received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
November 19, 1830.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable FARM, No. 126 Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are a good square log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER,
Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.
January 11, 1831--tl J

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.---tf.

NOTICE.—The subscribers, about to close their business, respectfully request all persons indebted to them to make immediate payment, and those having accounts against them will please present them for settlement. On hand, a general assortment of CASTINGS, which will be sold low.

M'CLURG & CO.
January 11.—w3t*

TO BE LET, A two story brick Dwelling House, on Liberty street, near the Jackson Foundry. ALSO, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of

W. W. IRWIN,
Corner of Fourth and Market streets.
January 7, 1831—tf.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have lately received a large collection of approved editions of Roman Catholic Books, among which are Doway Bibles and Testaments in splendid binding, Manuals, Vade Mecums, Prayer Books, Missals, Catechisms, &c. which they offer for sale low. Jan. 14.—8t

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms.

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16---tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829---tf. *Executors.*

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,
From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26--tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823--tf

LAW NOTICE.—The undersigned has formed a connexion, in the Practice of the Law, with ORLANDO METCALF, Esqr., late of Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and ANDREW W. LOOMIS, Esq., of New Lisbon, Columbiana co. Ohio. Through Mr. Metcalf, (who has removed to this city,) and myself, business can be forwarded to Mr. Loomis in Ohio, who attends the courts of the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Portage, Trumbull, and Jefferson.

☞Office of Burke & Metcalf, in the Diamond, back of the Court-House.

ROB'T BURKE.
January 7.—6t.&w6t

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829----tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2---tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART,

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.---tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,----all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S
PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER, per r'm,			hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50
do.	do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,			per ream,	2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial.	per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS, per groce,				$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS, per lb.				25
PAPER HANGINGS, per piece,				31¼ a 75
BORDERS,			do.	12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond. Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,
DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.---tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.---tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.
October 12, 1830.—tf

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,
Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association.
NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830---tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19---tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY, } *Commis'nrs.*
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.; 300 Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*, the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.--tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS, Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.---tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.
S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

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150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830---tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of Second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by A. D. LEWIS, Wood, between Second and Third Streets, and also under Robert Patterson's Bookstore, on the south side of the Diamond. June 5—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.
December 7, 1830---1y